

Data Profiling and Data Quality Checks in RStudio

Using R in RStudio



Imported Your Data Already?

- If you already have your data in RStudio, you can skip the slides providing an overview of the import process.



Dataset

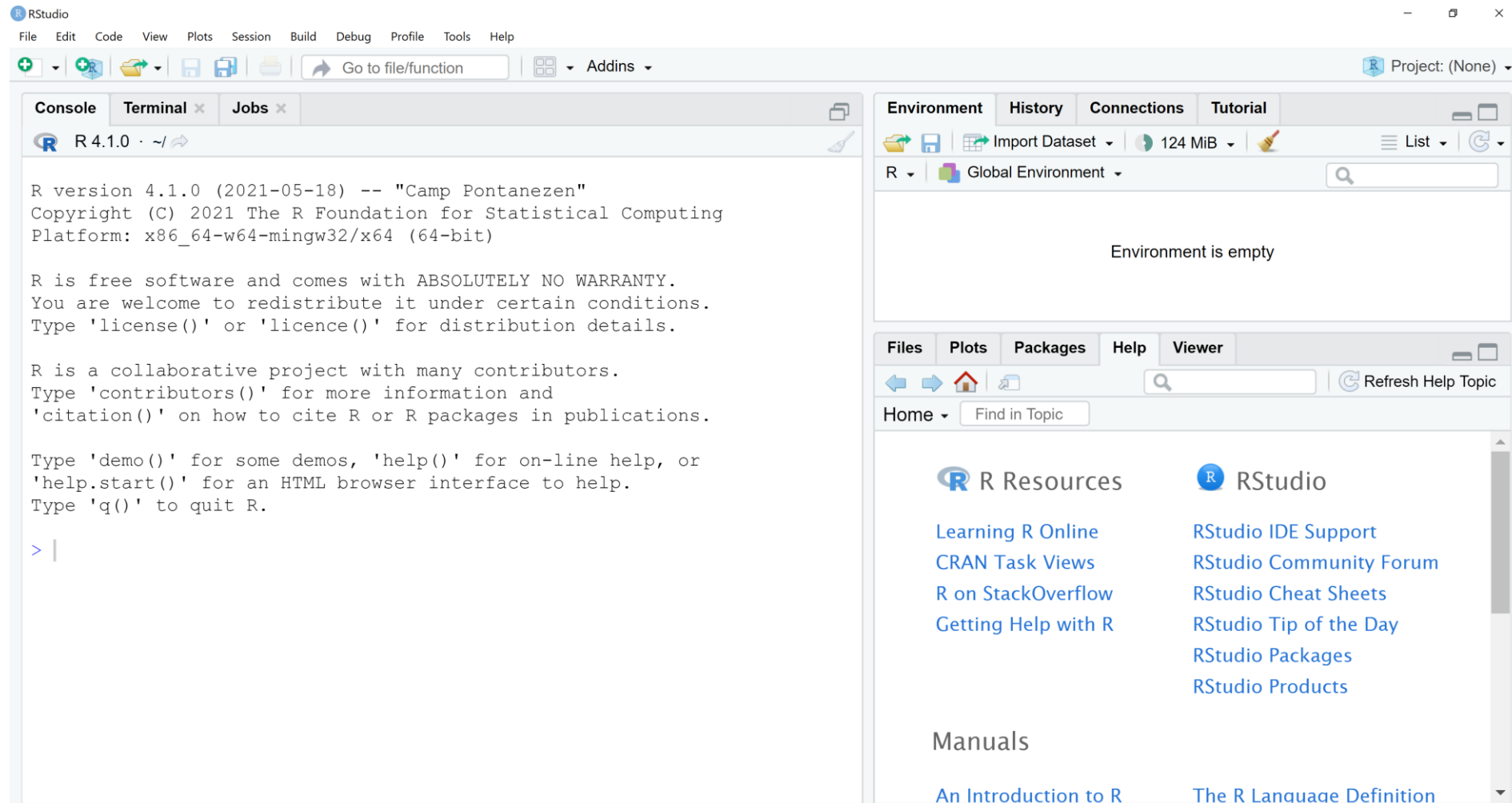
- This tutorial is a walkthrough with a sample set of data. You may use this to walk through the tutorial, if you wish, but for your assignments, you will be asked to use your own dataset (as specified within the course).

Dataset reference:

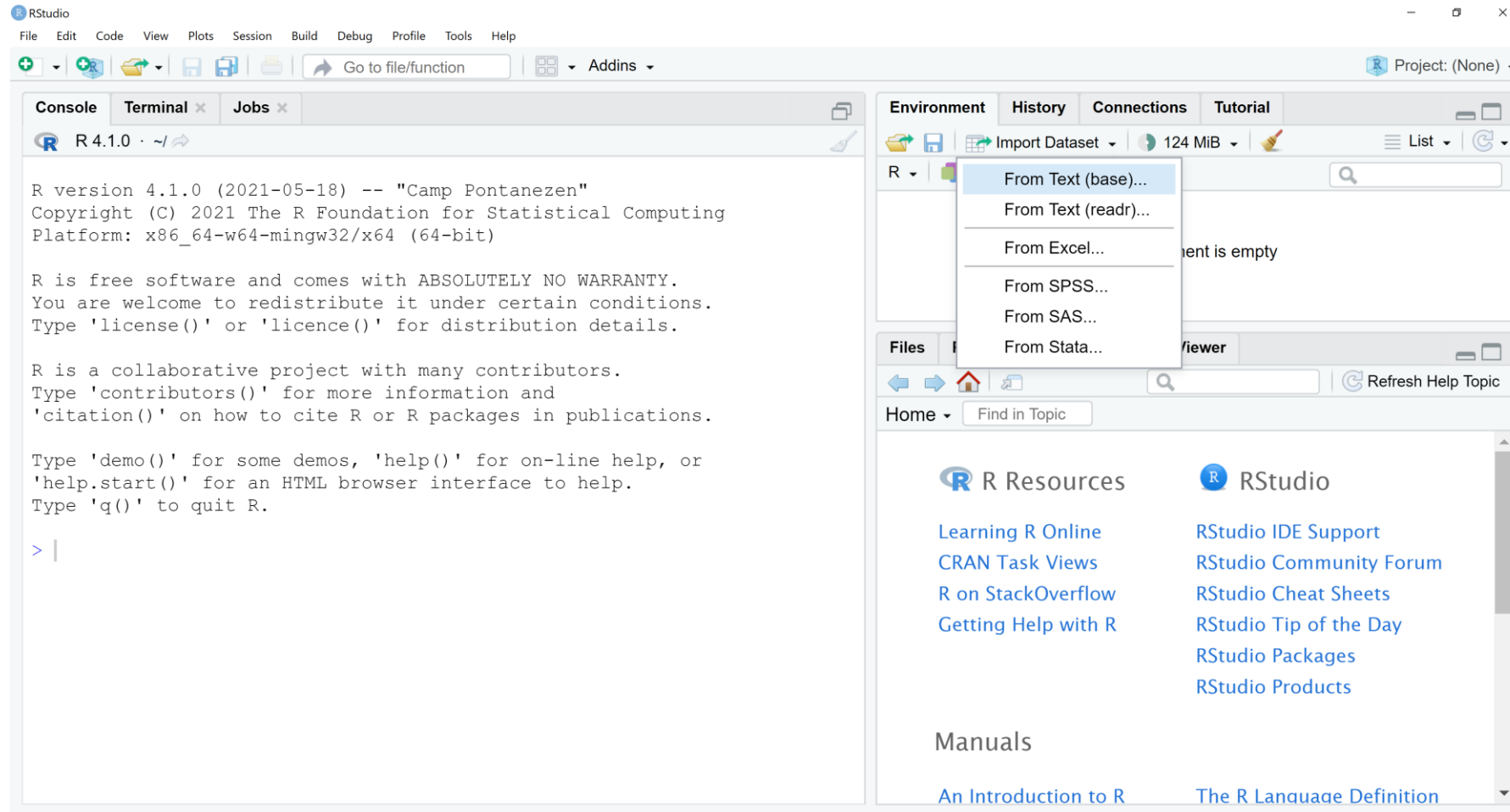
Skoryk, M. (2021). Sepsis Prediction from Clinical Data. Version 1.
Retrieved from <https://www.kaggle.com/maxskoryk/datasepsis>



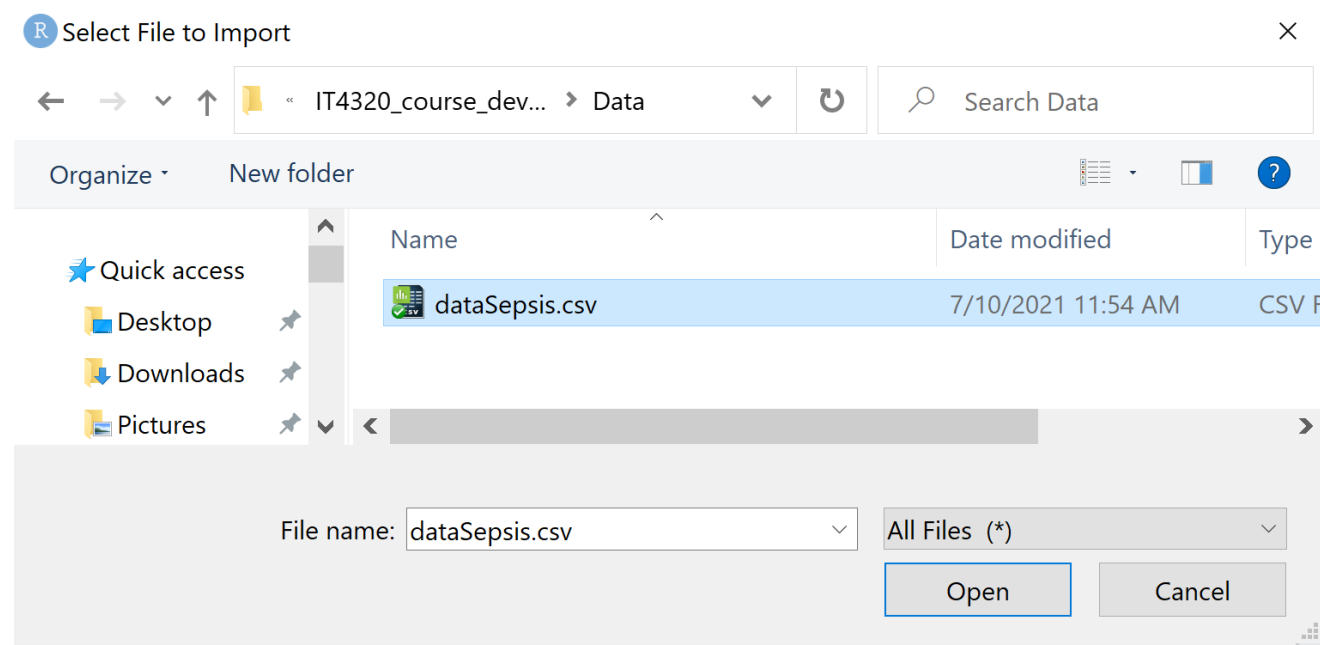
Open R Studio



Click on “Import Data” and Choose “From Text (base)”



Navigate to Your Dataset, Then Click “Open”



Select Options to Import Your Data Based on the Format of Your Text File

The screenshot shows the RStudio interface with the 'Import Dataset' dialog box open. The dialog has several sections: 'Name' (dataSepsis), 'Input File' (a text file path), 'Encoding' (Automatic), 'Heading' (No), 'Row names' (Automatic), 'Separator' (Semicolon), 'Decimal' (Period), 'Quote' (Double quote), 'Comment' (None), 'na.strings' (NaN), and 'Strings as factors' (unchecked). A 'Data Frame' preview is shown at the bottom. Annotations with blue brackets point to different parts of the dialog:

- Import Options:** Points to the 'Encoding', 'Heading', 'Row names', 'Separator', 'Decimal', 'Quote', 'Comment', 'na.strings', and 'Strings as factors' settings.
- Raw Data File Preview:** Points to the 'Input File' text area.
- "To Be Imported" Data File Preview:** Points to the 'Data Frame' table.

V1	V2	V3	V4	V5	V6	V7	V8	V9
HR	O2Sat	Temp	SBP	MAP	DBP	Resp	EtCO2	BaseExcess
103	90	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	30	NaN	2.3
58	95	36.11	143	77	47	11	NaN	Na
91	94	38.5	133	74	48	34	NaN	Na
92	100	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	Na
155.5	94.5	NaN	147.5	102	NaN	33	NaN	-2
73	99	36.06	100	67	49.5	16.5	NaN	-6
NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	0
82	100	35.5	112	79.5	63	14	NaN	0
89	100	NaN	141	85	57	17	NaN	1
100	95	37.28	121	20	NaN	NaN	NaN	Na
95	100	NaN	89	62.33	NaN	18	NaN	Na
86	96	38	111	66	49	17	NaN	1
88	100	36.3	99	66	52	16	NaN	-1



The Options Displayed are Those Required to Successfully Import the sepsis dataset.

RStudio

File Edit Code View Plots Session Build Debug Profile Tools Help

Console Terminal Jobs

R 4.1.0 · ~/\

R version 4.1.0 (2021-05-25)
Copyright (C) 2021 The R Foundation for Statistical Computing
Platform: x86_64-w64-mingw32

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Type 'license()' or 'licence()' for distribution details.

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Type 'contributors()' for more information and 'citation()' on how to cite R in publications.

Type 'demo()' for some demos, 'help.start()' for an HTML browser interface to help, and 'help()' for on-line help with your current session.

Type 'q()' to quit R.

```
> dataSepsis <- read.csv("C:/Users/IT4320_courses/sepsis.csv", na.strings="NaN", as.is=TRUE)  
> View(dataSepsis)
```

Import Dataset

Name: dataSepsis

Input File: HR;O2Sat;Temp;SBP;MAP;DBP;Resp;EtCO2;BaseExcess;HCO3;FiO2;p103;90;NaN;NaN;NaN;NaN;30;NaN;21;45;NaN;7.37;90;91;16;14;9858;95;36.11;143;77;47;11;NaN;NaN;22;NaN;NaN;NaN;NaN;NaN;10091;94;38.5;133;74;48;34;NaN;NaN;31;0.8;NaN;NaN;NaN;NaN;30;N92;100;NaN;NaN;NaN;NaN;NaN;NaN;NaN;NaN;29;NaN;NaN;NaN;NaN;9155.5;94.5;NaN;147.5;102;NaN;33;NaN;-12;13;1;7.22;36;NaN;4573;99;36.06;100;67;49.5;16.5;NaN;-8;16;NaN;7.27;37;NaN;NaN;NaN;NaN;NaN;NaN;NaN;NaN;NaN;NaN;0;25;NaN;7.35;48;NaN;NaN;Na82;100;35.5;112;79.5;63;14;NaN;0;23;1;7.42;37;NaN;NaN;18;Na89;100;NaN;141;85;57;17;NaN;1;25;NaN;7.43;37;NaN;NaN;9;NaN;100;95;37.28;121;20;NaN;NaN;NaN;NaN;NaN;NaN;22;NaN;NaN;NaN;NaN;95;100;NaN;89;62.33;NaN;18;NaN;NaN;22;NaN;NaN;NaN;NaN;8;19;86;96;38;111;66;49;17;NaN;1;27;NaN;7.39;45;95;NaN;16;NaN;Na88;100;36.3;99;66;52;16;NaN;-3;20;1;7.35;39;NaN;NaN;14;NaN;116;97;38.28;200;108;90;24;NaN;6;NaN;0.7;7.51;39;NaN;NaN;Na

Encoding: Automatic

Heading: ☒ Yes ☐ No

Row names: Automatic

Separator: Semicolon

Decimal: Period

Quote: Double quote (")

Comment: None

na.strings: NaN

☒ Strings as factors

Data Frame

HR	O2Sat	Temp	SBP	MAP	DBP	Resp	EtCO2
103.0	90.0	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	30.0	NaN
58.0	95.0	36.11	143.0	77.00	47.0	11.0	NaN
91.0	94.0	38.50	133.0	74.00	48.0	34.0	NaN
92.0	100.0	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
155.5	94.5	NaN	147.5	102.00	NaN	33.0	NaN
73.0	99.0	36.06	100.0	67.00	49.5	16.5	NaN
NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
82.0	100.0	35.50	112.0	79.50	63.0	14.0	NaN
89.0	100.0	NaN	141.0	85.00	57.0	17.0	NaN
100.0	95.0	37.28	121.0	20.00	NaN	NaN	NaN
95.0	100.0	NaN	89.0	62.33	NaN	18.0	NaN
86.0	96.0	38.00	111.0	66.00	49.0	17.0	NaN
88.0	100.0	36.30	99.0	66.00	52.0	16.0	NaN
116.0	97.0	38.28	200.0	108.00	90.0	24.0	NaN

Project: (None)

Refresh Help Topic

Studio

IDE Support

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Tip of the Day

Packages

Products

An Introduction to R

The R Language Definition



Scroll Down and Click “Import” to Complete Import Process

The screenshot shows the RStudio interface with the 'Import File' dialog box open. The dialog is titled 'Import File' and shows the file path 'dataSepsis'. The 'Encoding' is set to 'Automatic', 'Heading' is 'Yes', 'Row names' is 'Automatic', 'Separator' is 'Semicolon', 'Decimal' is 'Period', 'Quote' is 'Double quote (")', 'Comment' is 'None', and 'na.strings' is 'NaN'. The 'Strings as factors' checkbox is checked. The 'Data Frame' section shows a preview of the data with columns: HR, O2Sat, Temp, SBP, MAP, DBP, Resp, EtCO2, and FiO2. The 'Import' button is highlighted with a blue arrow.

HR	O2Sat	Temp	SBP	MAP	DBP	Resp	EtCO2	FiO2
103.0	90.0	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	30.0	NaN	NaN
58.0	95.0	36.11	143.0	77.00	47.0	11.0	NaN	NaN
91.0	94.0	38.50	133.0	74.00	48.0	34.0	NaN	NaN
92.0	100.0	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
155.5	94.5	NaN	147.5	102.00	NaN	33.0	NaN	NaN
73.0	99.0	36.06	100.0	67.00	49.5	16.5	NaN	NaN
NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
82.0	100.0	35.50	112.0	79.50	63.0	14.0	NaN	NaN
89.0	100.0	NaN	141.0	85.00	57.0	17.0	NaN	NaN
100.0	95.0	37.28	121.0	20.00	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
95.0	100.0	NaN	89.0	62.33	NaN	18.0	NaN	NaN
86.0	96.0	38.00	111.0	66.00	49.0	17.0	NaN	NaN
88.0	100.0	36.30	99.0	66.00	52.0	16.0	NaN	NaN
116.0	97.0	38.28	200.0	108.00	90.0	24.0	NaN	NaN



You May Verify Successful Upload On the Following Screen

The screenshot displays the RStudio IDE with the 'dataSepsis' dataset loaded. The 'Environment' pane on the right shows the dataset with 36,302 observations and 41 variables. The 'Data' pane below it provides a summary of the dataset. The 'Console' pane at the bottom shows the R code used to import the data. The 'Files' pane on the left shows the project structure.

Imported Data

	HR	O2Sat	Temp	SBP	MAP	DBP	Resp	EtCO2	BaseExcess	HCC
1	103.0	90.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	30.0	NA	21.0	
2	58.0	95.0	36.11	143.00	77.00	47.0	11.0	NA	NA	
3	91.0	94.0	38.50	133.00	74.00	48.0	34.0	NA	NA	
4	92.0	100.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
5	155.5	94.5	NA	147.50	102.00	NA	33.0	NA	-12.0	
6	73.0	99.0	36.06	100.00	67.00	49.5	16.5	NA	-8.0	
7	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.0	

Showing 1 to 7 of 36,302 entries, 41 total columns

Dataset Summary

dataSepsis 36302 obs. of 41 variables

Logfile Indicating Options in the Import Process

```
> dataSepsis <- read.csv("C:/Users/stefa/Dropbox/teaching/Teaching/Previous Courses/IT4320_course_development/dataSepsis.csv", header=FALSE, sep=";", na.strings="NaN", stringsAsFactors=TRUE)
> View(dataSepsis)
> dataSepsis <- read.csv("C:/Users/stefa/Dropbox/teaching/Teaching/Previous Courses/IT4320_course_development/dataSepsis.csv", sep=";", na.strings="NaN")
```



More Options for Importing Data Into R Studio


<https://support.rstudio.com/hc/en-us/articles/218611977-Importing-Data-with-the-RStudio-IDE>



First: Look at the contents of the dataset


```
> dim(dataSepsis)
```

The `dim()` function provides the contents of the dataset identified within the parentheses. The output consists of the number rows/observations followed by the number of columns/variables.



```
> head(dataSepsis, 15)
```

The `head()` function provides a printout of the top number of rows specified after the comma from the dataset specified in front of the comma, so it takes the form `head(datasetname, numberofrows)`.



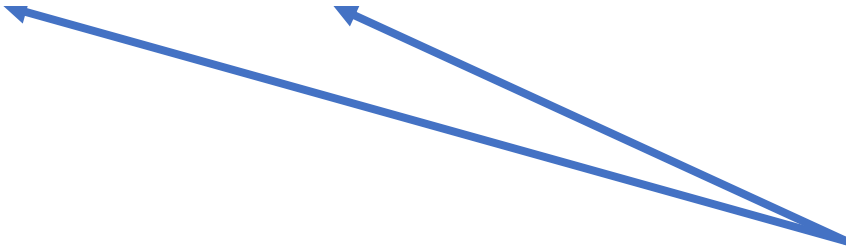
Dim() Output

```
> dim(dataSepsis)
```

Code:
dim(datasetname)



```
[1] 36302 41
```



Output:
Basic dataset information is here,
including the number of observations
(rows) and variables (columns).



Head() Output

Variables are across the top (each column is a variable).

	HR	O2Sat	Temp	SBP	MAP	DBP	Resp	EtCO2	BaseExcess	HCO3
1	103.0	90.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	30.0	NA	21	45
2	58.0	95.0	36.11	143.0	77.00	47.0	11.0	NA	NA	22
3	91.0	94.0	38.50	133.0	74.00	48.0	34.0	NA	NA	31
4	92.0	100.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA		
5	155.5	94.5	NA	147.5	102.00	NA	33.0	NA		
6	73.0	99.0	36.06	100.0	67.00	49.5	16.5	NA		
7	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA		
8	82.0	100.0	35.50	112.0	79.50	63.0	14.0	NA		
9	89.0	100.0	NA	141.0	85.00	57.0	17.0	NA		
10	100.0	95.0	37.28	121.0	20.00	NA	NA	NA		
11	95.0	100.0	NA	89.0	62.33	NA	18.0	NA		
12	86.0	96.0	38.00	111.0	66.00	49.0	17.0	NA		
13	88.0	100.0	36.30	99.0	66.00	52.0	16.0	NA	-5	20
14	116.0	97.0	38.28	200.0	108.00	90.0	24.0	NA	6	NA
15	110.0	99.0	36.40	116.0	219.00	66.0	19.0	NA	-8	19

Each cell represents the value of the variable identified in the column header for the observation identified on the row header/label. This cell, for example, represents an O2Sat of 94 for observation 3 (the third observation).

Columns are continued below

Observations are along the side (each row is a observation).

4	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	9	NA	NA	111
5	1.0	7.22	36	NA	452	68	88	5.9	113
6	NA	7.27	37	NA	NA	28	NA	7.4	105
7	NA	7.35	48	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
8	1.0	7.42	37	NA	NA	18	NA	NA	109


Code:
`Head(datasetname,numberofrecords)`
`> head(dataSepsis,15)`



Second: Summarize the variables and check for missing values

```
> summary(dataSepsis)
```

The `summary()` function outputs several numeric summaries of the variables, including numeric summaries for the numeric variables (minimum, maximum, mean, median, first quartile, and third quartile) and categorical/character variables (length, class, and mode), and the number of null or missing values.



Summary() Output

HR		O2Sat		Temp		SBP	
Min.	: 26.00	Min.	: 27.00	Min.	:26.67	Min.	: 32.0
1st Qu.:	71.00	1st Qu.:	96.00	1st Qu.:	36.30	1st Qu.:	106.0
Median	: 82.00	Median	: 98.00	Median	:36.80	Median	:120.0
Mean	: 83.55	Mean	: 97.44	Mean	:36.82	Mean	:122.6
3rd Qu.:	94.00	3rd Qu.:	100.00	3rd Qu.:	37.39	3rd Qu.:	137.0
Max.	:184.00	Max.	:100.00	Max.	:41.80	Max.	:281.0
NA's	:796	NA's	:1566	NA's	:19201	NA's	:1685

MAP		DBP		Resp		EtCO2	
Min.	: 20.00	Min.	: 22.00	Min.	: 1.00	Min.	:10.0
1st Qu.:	71.00	1st Qu.:	54.00	1st Qu.:	15.00	1st Qu.:	28.0
Median	: 80.00	Median	: 62.00	Median	:18.00	Median	:33.0
Mean	: 82.26	Mean	: 63.79	Mean	:18.04	Mean	:32.4
3rd Qu.:	91.33	3rd Qu.:	72.00	3rd Qu.:	20.50	3rd Qu.:	37.5
Max.	:291.00	Max.	:281.00	Max.	:59.00	Max.	:97.0
NA's	:1456	NA's	:8385	NA's	:2412	NA's	:34689

Basic summary statistics (minimum, maximum, mean, median, first and third quartiles, and the count of null values (i.e. “NA’s”).

*Note that the output for the sepsis dataset does not have any character variable output, because all of the variables are numeric.

Code:

```
Summary(datasetname)
```

```
> summary(dataSepsis)
```



Sample of Summary() Output for a Character Variable

```
Student.Level  
Length:99  
Class :character  
Mode  :character
```

For a character variable, the summary function output includes the length of the character variable, the class, and the mode.

*Note that the sepsis data did not have any character variables, so this is an example of output from another dataset.



Select Alternative Options

The following package may be installed to assist further with exploratory data analysis:

dplyr

skimr

DataExplorer

Installation instructions for contributed packages are provided in the tutorial for installing and accessing R. To use these packages once they are installed, use the following general template code to call and utilize them:

dplyr:

```
library(dplyr)
```

```
glimpse(datasetname)
```

*uses the `glimps` function to display values from the variables within the dataset.

skimr:

```
library(skimr)
```

```
skimr(datasetname)
```

DataExplorer:

```
library(DataExplorer)
```

```
DataExplorer::create_report(datasetname)
```

*creates a data exploration report in html format that can be saved as html or printed to PDF. **This is a much more comprehensive data exploration option than using built-in functions within the base R installation.**

